

a Federal civil action; and (4) the President abused his office, impaired the administration of justice, and contravened the authority of the legislative branch by his response to 81 written questions submitted by the Committee on the Judiciary (Dec. 17, 1998, p. 27819). The chair of the Committee on the Judiciary called up the resolution on December 18, 1998 (p. 27828).

In 2008, the House agreed to an unreported resolution authorizing an impeachment inquiry of Federal district judge G. Thomas Porteous by the Committee on the Judiciary and investing it with special investigative authorities to facilitate the inquiry (Sept. 17, 2008, p. 19517), which was continued in the next Congress (Jan. 13, 2009, p. 568). In 2010, the House adopted a resolution reported from the committee and called up as a question of the privileges of the House impeaching the judge for high crimes and misdemeanors specified in 4 articles of impeachment (Mar. 11, 2010, p. 3147).

In 2009, the House agreed to a resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and called up as a question of the privileges of the House impeaching Federal district judge Samuel B. Kent for high crimes and misdemeanors specified in 4 articles of impeachment, some of them addressing allegations on which the judge had been convicted in a Federal criminal trial (June 19, 2009, p. 15747).

A resolution offered from the floor to permit the Delegate of the District of Columbia to vote on the articles of impeachment was held not to constitute a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX (Dec. 18, 1998, p. 27825). To a privileged resolution of impeachment, an amendment proposing instead censure, which is not privileged, was held not germane (Dec. 19, 1998, p. 28100).

For further discussion of impeachment proceedings, see §§ 601–620, *infra*; § 31, *supra*, and Deschler, ch. 14.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United

§ 177. The judges, their
terms, and
compensation.

States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. ¹The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

§ 178. Extent of the judicial power.

Decisions of the Supreme Court involving legislative standing to bring cases in Federal court include *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 433 (1939); *Goldwater v. Carter*, 444 U.S. 996 (1979); *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737 (1984); *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149 (1990); and, most recently, *Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811 (1997), holding that Member plaintiffs must have alleged a “personal stake” in having an actual injury redressed, rather than an “institutional injury” that is “abstract and widely dispersed.” See also the 11th amendment (§ 218, *infra*).

§ 178a. Decisions of the Court on legislative standing.

²In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

§ 179. Original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

³The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of
§ 180. Places of trial of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and
crimes by jury. such Trial shall be held in the State
where the said Crimes shall have been com-
mitted; but when not committed within any
State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places
as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. ¹Treason against the United
§ 181. Treason against States, shall consist only in levying
the United States. War against them, or in adhering to
their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No
Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on
the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same
overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

²The Congress shall have Power to declare the
§ 182. Punishment for Punishment of Treason, but no At-
treason. tainder of Treason shall work Cor-
ruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the
Life of the Person Attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be
§ 183. Each State to given in each State to the Public
give credit to acts, Acts, Records, and judicial Pro-
records, etc., of other ceedings of every other State. And
States. the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the
Manner in which such Acts, Records and Pro-
ceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. ¹The Citizens of each State shall
§ 184. Privileges and be entitled to all Privileges and Im-
immunities of citizens. munities of Citizens in the several
States.